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WHAT IS A REVIEW ?

Not, honest reader, a Review of the army, or of your past life ; but a literary, critical Review ?

There is not a single point of execution in the literature of the country, that is so badly done as that of reviewing books. Looking into the current periodical publications of the United States, we find, nine times in ten, narration substituted for criticism ; and general applause or condemnation supersedes the exercise of a discriminating judgment.

This may, in part, be attributed, not to the want of natural faculties in our American writers, but to a certain sort of intellectual laziness in the acquisition of knowledge, and to a kind of leaning upon Europe, and particularly upon Great Britain, for rules and critical decisions whereby to form our taste ; but chiefly to the cause assigned in the succeeding paragraphs. The British press dictates at this moment to the good citizens of this republic in literary matters, almost as absolutely as the British parliament before the revolution dictated laws to the states that compose our Union. Our booksellers seem to think that nothing more is necessary to induce a reader to purchase the imported works they re-publish than the recommendations of the *Edinburgh Quarterly*, or some other English or Scotch, *Review*. To doubt the infallibility of such foreign judges would be to run the risk of having yourself denounced as a barbarian.

In truth, the greater part of our publications which enter upon the task of criticism, are conducted by young men—"embryo spirits, yet without a name"—who have studied the page of philosophy but little, the principles of nature still less, and the elements of taste not at all ; who have pored over the volumes of art and science neither by day-light, nor candle-light, nor torch-light, nor gas-light ; and who have never thought of reading man, in his active or contemplative character ; whether goaded by passion or guided by reason.

Why, then, do not abler hands take hold of the work ? Mainly, we presume, because the compensation is not adequate. In Great Britain the popular poet makes his thousands of pounds sterling ; the critic gets a round fifty pounds for one performance, the result of a single mental effort ; and the industrious essayist is amply remunerated for his pains. Talent is as great in the United States as in England, and, in many instances, quite as highly cultivated ; but, from the minor age of our society and the sparseness of our population,

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it is numerically less. In Europe there are multitudes of poor scholars, and rich ones too, who offer a ready pen for the perfection of periodical papers of every description. In the United States the case is different. Men of strong and brilliant parts rush to the bar, pursue the practice of medicine, or solicit the pulpit, as professions of a more lucrative nature, than that of launching into the depths of literature, and risking every thing upon a futurity full of uncertainties. This will continue to be the case, until individuals of fortune take the business in hand, and combine to allure, by stronger inducements, superior abilities from the three liberal professions which at present so much monopolize them, into the belletres road to fortune, and into the paths of genuine criticism. One might think, without any very extravagant conjecture, that this combination might now be readily effected in such cities as Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York ; but the men of wealth in these places obviously wait to be dragged into it. A work or two, of some reputation, has, indeed, sprung up in the two former cities ; but it is a circumstance much to be deplored, and the fact certainly does not exalt the state in the estimation of the enlightened part of the world, that there does not exist in the city of New York a single established work of the least reputation for literary criticism. So far from it, that booksellers have found a profit in reprinting there the numbers of the *Edinburgh Quarterly Reviews* !

We have no prejudice against foreign literature. We are advocates for its introduction and circulation among us. Let us see every thing, hear every thing, read every thing, from abroad ; but let us judge for ourselves. Having freed our bodies from dependence upon British legislation, and our religion from the slavery of her church establishment, let us enfranchise our minds from the trammels of her literary journals.

"And what does all this signify to your leading question ?" the reader may ask—and ask with propriety. We will, therefore, return to the point whence we started. *What is a Review ?*

A *Review* is an examination of any production, according to certain rules of learning, taste, art, or science ; wherein he who reviews sets forth, specially and at large, by comparison, analogy, or contrast, and by argument or ridicule, the merits and imperfections of the performance, for the instruction or amusement of the community. He that does this with a suitable capacity and the pro-

per knowledge, and without fear, favor, or affection, ought to be cherished as an ornament to his country and a benefactor of letters.

LETTER BY ORDER OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON,

Addressed, by General Count Montholon, to sir Hudson Lowe, British Governor of the Island of St. Helena.

General—I have received the treaty of the 2d of August, 1815, concluded between his Britannic Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, which accompanied your letter of the 23d July.

The Emperor Napoleon protests against the contents of that treaty; he is not the prisoner of England. After having placed his abdication in the hands of the representatives of the nation, for the advantage of the constitution adopted by the French people, and in favor of his son, he repaired voluntarily and freely to England, with the view of living there, as a private individual, under the protection of the British laws. The violation of every law cannot constitute a right. The person of the Emperor Napoleon is actually in the power of England, but he neither has been, nor is, in the power of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, either in fact or of right, even according to the laws and customs of England, which never included in the exchange of prisoners, Russians, Prussians, Austrians, Spaniards or Portuguese, though united to these powers by treaties of alliance, and making war conjointly with them.

The convention of the 2d of August, concluded fifteen days after the Emperor was in England, cannot have a right of any effect. It exhibits only a spectacle of the coalition of the four greatest powers of Europe, for the oppression of a single man!—a coalition which the opinion of every nation, and all the principles of sound morality, equally disavow.

The emperors of Austria and Russia, and the king of Prussia, having neither in fact or in right, any claim over the person of the emperor Napoleon, could decide nothing respecting him.

Had the emperor Napoleon been in the power of the emperor of Austria, that prince would have recollected the relations which religion and nature have formed between a father and a son—relations which are never violated with impunity.

He would have recollected that Napoleon had four times restored to him his throne, viz. at Leoben in 1797; at Luneville in 1804, when his armies were under the walls of Vienna; at Presburgh in 1806, and at Vienna in 1809, when his armies had possession of the capital and three-fourths of the monarchy! That prince would have recollected the protestations he made to Napoleon at the bivouac in Moravia, in 1806, and at the interview in Dresden in 1812.

Had the person of the emperor Napoleon been in the power of the emperor Alexander, he would have recollected the ties of friendship contracted at Tilsit, at Erfurth, and during twelve years of daily correspondence.

He would have recollected the conduct of the emperor Napoleon the day after the battle of Austerlitz, when, though he could have made him, with the wreck of his army, prisoners, con-

tented himself with taking his parole, and allowing him to operate his retreat. He would have recollected the dangers to which the emperor Napoleon personally exposed himself, in order to extinguish the fire at Moscow, and to preserve that capital for him—assuredly that prince would never have violated the duties of friendship and gratitude, towards a friend in misfortune.

Had the person of the emperor Napoleon been in the power of the king of Prussia, that sovereign could not have forgotten that it depended on the emperor, after the battle of Friedland, to place another prince on the throne of Berlin. He would not have forgotten, in the presence of a disarmed enemy, the protestations of attachment, and the sentiments of gratitude, which he testified to him in 1812, at the interviews in Dresden.

It accordingly appears, from articles 2 and 5, of the treaty of the 2d of August, that these princes being incapable of exercising any influence over the disposal of the emperor, who was not in their power, accede to what may be done thereon by his Britannic majesty; who takes upon himself the charge of fulfilling every obligation. These princes have reproached the emperor Napoleon with having preferred the English laws to theirs. The false ideas which the emperor Napoleon had formed of the liberality of the laws of England, and of the influence of the opinion of a great, generous, and free people over their government, decided him to prefer the protection of these laws to that of a father-in-law, or an old friend.

The emperor Napoleon had it in his power to secure, by a diplomatic treaty, whatever was personal to himself, by putting himself either at the head of the army of the Loire, or at the head of the army of the Gironde, commanded by Gen. Clausel; but wishing, henceforth, for nothing but retirement, and the protection of the laws of a free state, either English or American, all stipulations appeared to him unnecessary. He conceived that the English people were more bound by a conduct that was, on his part, frank, noble, and full of confidence, than they would have been by the most solemn treaties. He has been deceived, but his error will forever cause true Britons to blush, and will in the present, as well as the future generations, be a proof of the bad faith of the English administration.

Austrian and Prussian commissioners are arrived at St. Helena. If the object of their mission be the fulfilment of a part of the duties which the emperors of Austria and Russia have contracted by the treaty of the 2d of August, and to take care that the English agents, in a small colony, in the midst of the ocean, do not fail in the respect due to a prince connected with these sovereigns by the bonds of relationship, and so many other ties, proofs of the character which belong to those two monarchs will be recognised in their proceeding; but you, sir, have declared that these commissioners have neither the right, nor the power, of giving any opinion on what may be passing on this rock!

The English ministers have caused the emperor Napoleon to be transported to St. Helena, at the distance of 2000 leagues from Europe! This rock, situated within the tropics, and 500 leagues from any continent, is subject to the devouring heats of these latitudes. It is covered with

clouds and fogs, during three-fourths of the year, and is at once the most humid country in the world. Such a climate is most inimical to the health of the emperor, and hatred must have dictated the choice of this residence, as well as the instructions given by the English ministry to the officers commanding in the island.

They have even been ordered to call the emperor Napoleon, general, as if it were wished to oblige him to consider himself as never having reigned in France.

The reason which determined him not to assume an incognito name, as he might have resolved to do on leaving France, were these: first magistrate for life of the republic, under the title of first consul, he concluded the preliminaries of London and the treaty of Amiens with the king of Great Britain; and received, as ambassadors, lord Cornwallis, Mr. Merry, and lord Whitworth, who resided in that quality at his court.

He accredited to the king of England count Otto, and general Andreossi, who resided as ambassadors at the court of Windsor. When, after an exchange of letters between the ministers for foreign affairs, between the two monarchies, lord Lauderdale came to Paris, invested with full powers from the king of England; he treated with the plenipotentiaries possessing full powers from the emperor Napoleon, and remained for several months at the court of the Thuilleries: when lord Castlereagh afterwards signed, at Chatillon, the ultimatum, which the allied powers presented to the plenipotentiaries of the emperor Napoleon, he recognised by that the fourth dynasty.* The ultimatum was more advantageous than the treaty of Paris, but in exacting that France should renounce Belgium, and the left bank of the Rhine, it exacted what was contrary to the propositions of Frankfurt, and the proclamations of the allied powers—what was contrary to his oath, by which, at his coronation, the emperor swore to maintain the integrity of the empire. The emperor, besides, thought that these natural limits were necessary, both for the security of France, and to preserve the equilibrium of Europe; he thought that the French nation, in the situation in which it was, ought rather to run the hazard of all the chances of war, than to depart from that policy; France had obtained this integrity, and would have preserved it with honor if treason had not arrayed itself in aid of the allies.

The treaty of the 2d of August, and the act of the British parliament, called the emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, and gave him only the title of General. The title of General Bonaparte is doubtless eminently glorious—the emperor bore it at Lodi, at Castiglione, at Rivoli, at Arcole, at Leoben, at the Pyramids, at Aboukir; but for seventeen years he has borne that of consul and

* For a period of about 1400 years, France has been governed by three dynasties, or families; the Merovingian, the Carolingian, and the Capetian. Meroving gave his name to the first, Charlemagne to the second, and Hugues Capet to the third. The royal house of Capet consists of three branches: 1. That in the direct line: 2. That of Valois: and 3. That of Bourbon. This latter branch now reigns over the French nation. Napoleon terms his the fourth dynasty; but whether it is entitled to that appellation, remains yet to be seen. If he should himself hereafter regain the crown he has lost, or his son, or his son's posterity, attain the royal power in France, the Bonaparteans, according to the kingly phrase, would doubtless be a legitimate dynasty: otherwise, we conceive, the circumstance of Napoleon's own temporary reign would not constitute his family a dynasty.—Ed. Nat. Reg.

emperor, which proves that he has been both first magistrate of the republic, and sovereign of the fourth dynasty. Those who think that nations are flocks which belong of divine right in certain families, do not belong to the age, nor do they participate in the spirit of the English legislature, which has several times changed the order of its dynasty, because great changes had taken place in public opinion, in which the reigning princes not participating, they became enemies to the welfare of the great majority of the nation; for kings are only hereditary magistrates, who exist for the welfare of nations, and not nations for the satisfaction of kings.

It is in the same hateful spirit, that orders have been given that the emperor Napoleon shall not be allowed to write or receive any letters, unless they are opened and read by the English ministers and officers of St. Helena. They have interdicted to him the possibility of receiving intelligence from his wife, his mother, his son, or his brothers; and when, in order to avoid the inconvenience of having his letters read by subaltern officers, he wished to send letters sealed to the Prince Regent, he was told that the order could not be departed from, and that the letters must pass open, such being the instructions of the ministry. This conduct needs no observations; it gives rise, however, to strange ideas as to the spirit of the administration which could dictate what would be disavowed even at Algiers. Letters have arrived at St. Helena, for the officers in the suite of the emperor; they were broke open and transmitted to you, but you have not communicated them, because they did not come through the channel of the English ministry. Thus they had to go back 4000 leagues; and these officers had the grief of knowing that there was intelligence on the Rock from their wives, their mothers, their children, and that they could not know the nature of it for six months—the heart must solace itself!

They could not obtain either the Morning Chronicle, the Morning Post, or any French journals. Now and then a few stray numbers of the Times, reached Longwood. In consequence of a request made on board the Northumberland, some books were sent, but all those relative to the affairs of late years have been carefully kept back. He wished to correspond with a bookseller in London, in order to have direct the books which he wanted, and those relative to the events of the day; this was prevented. An English author having made a tour to France, and having published an account of it in London, he took the trouble to transmit it to you, in order that it might be presented to the emperor; you thought proper not to transmit it, because it was not sent to you by the express desire of your government. It is said also, that other books, sent by their authors, have not been transmitted, because some of them were inscribed to the emperor Napoleon, and others to Napoleon the Great. The English ministry is not authorized to order any of these vexations: the law, although unique, by which the British parliament regards the emperor Napoleon as a prisoner of war, has never prohibited prisoners of war from subscribing to journals, or receiving printed books—such a prohibition only takes place in the dungeons of the inquisition.

The island of St. Helena is ten leagues in circumference, it is inaccessible every where; brig

surround the coast; posts are stationed on the shore within sight of each other, which render impracticable any communication with the sea. There is only one small town (Jamestown) where there is an anchorage, and where vessels touch. To prevent an individual from quitting the island, it is sufficient to guard the shore by land and sea. To lay an interdiction on the interior of the island, can, therefore, have no other object than to deprive him of a promenade, of from eight to ten miles, which it would be possible to make on horseback, and the privation of which will shorten the life of the emperor. The emperor has been established at Longwood, exposed to every wind, and where the land is sterile and uninhabitable, without water, and not susceptible of any cultivation. There is a circuit marked out, of about 1200 toises; at about 11 or 1200 distant a camp is established on a hill, and another camp in an opposite position, at the same distance. In short, in the midst of the heat of the tropic, there is nothing to be seen but camps. Admiral Malcolm having learnt the utility which the emperor would derive from a tent in that situation, caused one to be set up by the sailors, at twenty paces distant, in front of the house; it was the only place in which a shade could be found. The emperor had as much reason to be satisfied with the spirit that animated the officers and soldiers of the brave 53d regiment, as he had been with the crew of the Northumberland.

The house at Longwood was built to serve as a barn for the company's farm; the deputy governor of the island had since built some chambers; it served him for a country house, but it was not in a proper habitable state: workmen have been employed at it for a year, and the emperor has been continually subjected to the inconvenience and insalubrity of inhabiting a house in the progress of building. The chamber in which he sleeps, is too small to contain a bed of ordinary dimensions; but every alteration at Longwood prolongs the inconvenience of having workmen there. There are, however, in this miserable territory, beautiful situations, presenting fine trees, gardens, and good houses. There is, besides, Plantation House; but the positive instructions of government forbade you from giving up this house, although much expense would thereby have been saved to your government—an expense incurred in fitting up at Longwood a hut, covered with paper, which is already unserviceable.

You have interdicted all correspondence between us and the inhabitants of the island—you have, in fact, placed the house at Longwood as a secret—you have even prevented any communication with the officers of the garrison; it seems, therefore, to be your study to deprive us of the little resource which this miserable territory affords, and we are here, just as we should be on the insulated and uninhabitable Rock of Ascension. During the four months that you have been at St. Helena, you have, sir, rendered the situation of the emperor much worse. Count Bertrand has observed to you, that you violate even the laws of your legislature, and that you trample under foot the rights of general officers, prisoners of war. You have replied, that you act according to the letter of your instructions, and that your conduct to us is not worse than is dictated by them.

I have the honor to be your very humble and very obedient servant,
(Signed)

The General Count DE MONTHOLON.

After I had signed this letter, I received yours of the 17th August, in which you subjoin the account of an annual sum of 20,000*l.* sterling, which you consider indispensable for the support of the expenses of the establishment at Longwood, after having made all the reduction which you thought possible. We do not think we have any thing to do with the discussion on this point. The table of the emperor is scarcely provided with strict necessities, and all the provisions are of the worst quality. You ask of the emperor a fund of 12,000*l.* sterling, as your government will only allow 8,000*l.* for all the expenses. I have already had the honor of informing you that the emperor had no funds; that for a year past he had neither written nor received any letter, and that he is altogether ignorant of what has passed, or is passing in Europe. Transported by force to this rock, without being able to write or to receive any answer, the emperor has always desired, and is still desirous, to provide himself for all his expenses, of whatever nature, and he will do it as soon as you render it possible by taking off the interdiction laid upon the merchants of the island, with regard to his correspondence, and directing that it should not be subjected to any inquiry on your part, or by any of your agents. Thenceforth the wants of the emperor would be known in Europe, and those persons who interested themselves in his behalf, might send him the funds necessary to provide for them.

The letter of lord Bathurst, which you have communicated to me, gives birth to strange ideas. Are your ministers then ignorant that the spectacle of a great man in captivity and adversity, is a most sublime spectacle? are they ignorant that Napoleon at St. Helena, in the midst of persecution of every description, to which he opposes nothing but serenity, is greater, more sacred, and more venerable, than when seated on the first throne in the world, where for so long a time he was the arbiter of kings? Those who in such a situation are wanting to Napoleon, are blind to their own character, and that of the nation which they represent.

MONTHOLON.

[Upon the strength of the foregoing letter, lord Holland, on the 18th of March last, made the following speech and motion in the House of Lords:]

Lord Holland rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice on a former evening, on the subject of the mode of detention and general treatment of Napoleon Bonaparte, in the island of St. Helena. The exordium of the noble lord's speech, consisted of a statement of his motives for coming forward on this particular occasion; in which he disclaimed all party and political considerations whatever; though throughout he was much opposed to the system of conduct adopted by his Majesty's government with regard to the disposal and treatment of the renowned person in question. The object of his motion was, to afford an opportunity of vindicating the honor and character of the country, the character of both branches of the British Legisla-

ture, and even of the crown of Gt. Britain, as it would enable his Majesty's ministers decidedly to contradict and do away such parts of the statements which he was about to lay before them as were unfounded; and with respect to those which had some foundation, the opportunity would be afforded to Parliament of vindicating its own honor, and that of the country, in correcting and redressing what was complained of. With respect to the confinement and detention of Napoleon Bonaparte on the island of St. Helena, it had been sanctioned by the Legislature expressly on the ground of its being called for by necessity. But on that ground, as was well observed by the noble lord on the woolsack, on a former occasion. "Necessity should limit those powers which necessity created." The particular spot was avowedly chosen on that principle.

In the present discussion he should lay no stress, however important in another view, on the enormous expense incurred by this country in consequence of detaining him there, which he believed might be stated at between 150 and 200,000*l*. But it ought to be kept in mind, that this was the act not only of the Executive government, but also of the Legislature. Parliament was a party to it, and it was the duty of Parliament to interfere, in case the person so detained met with any harsh treatment in his confinement.—And he contended further, that if rumors and reports were in circulation, attended with any degree of plausibility, and calculated to produce in this country, in Europe, and on the minds of posterity, the impression that unnecessarily harsh and cruel treatment had been used, it then became the duty of Parliament to investigate the facts, and to ascertain whether the reports were, or were not, well founded; in order, that if not true, they might be contradicted; and if true, measures might be resorted to, without a moment's delay, to apply the proper remedy: for if such reports and rumors were allowed to remain uncontradicted, when thus plausibly brought to public notice, the opinion of this country, of Europe, and of posterity, would be, that they were not without foundation, and a deep stain would rest on the character of the British nation. What, then, were these reports? And why had he not, till now, brought forward the subject?—He admitted that such reports had reached him, in the course of the last three or four months, from a variety of quarters. It was a matter of notoriety, that he had opposed the policy of detaining Bonaparte in this manner, and had recorded his opinion on that subject; and for these and perhaps some personal reasons, it was natural that the reports should have reached him sooner than they reached others. No doubt many communications on the subject had been made to him; and from whatever quarters they came, he did not think that in a matter where the justice and character of the country was concerned, he ought to have shut his ears against such communications; but as long as they appeared to him to be founded merely on speculation, without any plausible grounds, he did not think himself called upon to bring them in this way before their lordships. But when, in addition to these rumors, a paper fell into his hands, containing the same complaints, and purporting to have been written by general count Montholon, and addressed by him to the governor of St. Helena, by the order and direction of Bonaparte—a paper which, he had reason to

believe, would be made public, and which had been since made public, he then thought that the complaints had assumed a shape which rendered it necessary to call their Lordships' attention to the subject.—He did not say that their Lordships ought to give implicit credit to these statements, without one examination. God forbid they should be found to deserve implicit credit. He hoped that they would meet with the fullest and most complete contradiction; but they did appear to him to have assumed a shape which, if they remained uncontradicted, would, in the opinion of the people of this country, in the opinion of Europe, and in that of posterity, afford ground for believing that harsh, cruel, and unjust usage had been experienced by Napoleon Bonaparte in his confinement; and thus a deep and indelible stain might, in history, be fixed upon the character of the British nation. He had now, therefore, brought the matter before their Lordships, that such reports, if untrue, might be promptly contradicted; and, if true, that no time might be lost in correcting the abuse. He would now state what the reports were; and if the facts were as represented in these reports, he contended, that they did exceed the limits of that necessity upon which the Legislature was induced to pass the act. First, then, with respect to the liberty allowed to Bonaparte, as to the several parts of the island itself; the letter of count Montholon stated, that a very considerable restriction had lately taken place. The climate of the island, as had been often asserted when the bill was in progress, was in general, he believed, good; but that was not the case with the higher grounds, to which Bonaparte was said to be confined; and the restriction lately resorted to was, in that respect, a severe hardship; for the hours fit for exercise in such a situation were those during which no ingress or egress was permitted to or from the house at Longwood. One of two things must, therefore, follow—either that St. Helena was very ill chosen as the place of detention; or that Bonaparte was confined with unnecessary rigor. Another restriction, which was not in contemplation when the act passed, was stated in the letter of count Montholon, namely, that Napoleon Bonaparte was not permitted to receive such books, journals, newspapers, and public prints, nor to subscribe for such publications, as he thought proper. This, to a person with the prospect of a long life, was a most cruel and unnecessary hardship; and if there had been no other complaint than this alone, it ought to be contradicted, or the proper remedy applied. Another more important complaint was, however, stated, and one in which the subjects of this country were deeply concerned, especially at the present period, when ministers had been invested with such extraordinary powers, namely, the intercepting the communications by Bonaparte to the great and illustrious person at the head of government, acting in the name, and on the behalf of his majesty. In his view of this proceeding, it was an improper and illegal interference with the royal prerogative. He would not be considered as having any wish to extend the prerogative beyond its due limits; but the prerogative, within its just limits, was granted for the benefit of the public; and in this country, where imprisonment was regarded with such horror, that to a prisoner confined for life without trial, the law never contemplating the case, had afforded no

remedy; a prisoner confined in this manner would surely be considered as entitled to every degree of humanity consistent with his situation; and no one had a right to withhold from the crown any application for mercy or pardon. It might, however, be said that some rule or point of etiquette was opposed to communications sealed up; but as to that matter, there was nothing to prevent the Sovereign from exercising his own judgment. If a person in Bonaparte's situation wished to apply to the Sovereign, it might be for the purpose of complaining of the individual under whose charge he was placed; and to say, that he should be compelled to send only an open paper, when the very person to transmit it might perhaps be the person complained of, would be monstrous and unjust; and it ought to be recollected, that the foundation of the detention was necessity and danger to the country. Now, where would be the danger to this country, or the necessity for the purposes of detention, in permitting a sealed letter to be conveyed to the Sovereign? If such were the rule—for it could not be law, that applications by sealed letters could not be made to the throne—such a letter might, at least, be sent to the Secretary of State, unopened and unexamined. This was a most important subject with reference to the subjects of this country. All were entitled to this benevolence, and in no quarter could they receive a more benevolent attention, than from the illustrious personage now at the head of the government. If, then, the governor of St. Helena was instructed to permit no sealed communication to pass through his hands, it was an infringement of the royal prerogative. He admitted, however, that an unrestrained and indiscriminate intercourse with other persons, was not compatible with the safe custody of a person confined for the reasons given for the detention of Buonaparte; but it appeared to him, that even that principle was carried too far, if the report were true, especially as the restraint went to deprive Buonaparte of the gratification of reading such publications as he thought proper. It was a great hardship also, and one which was not contemplated at the time of passing the act, that Buonaparte was deprived of the means of communicating facts connected with his public life. If he were unrestrained in this respect, he might make communications which would shake some of the grounds on which the act was passed; and it was certainly a great hardship, that in a country, where it had been much the fashion to load him with obloquy, he should be deprived of all remedy, and should not be allowed the means even of refuting calumny. This was not necessary for the tranquillity of Europe. He recollected that he recommended, when the bill was in progress, that Buonaparte should have the power of bringing a civil action, but the bill passed without giving him that advantage. If this restraint was intended to prevent his giving an account of the events of his extraordinary life, the restraint was an injury not merely to him, but to the public and to posterity; though, if it should be proved that the restraint was necessary for his safe custody, that inconvenience must be submitted to.

He now came to another subject of complaint, namely, the curtailing the expense of Buonaparte's establishment. It might, perhaps, be said, "Do you, who have been preaching up

economy and retrenchment, complain of the diminution of expense?" His answer was, that he did not wish that sixpence should be expended in this way. He disapproved of the detention in this way altogether. But the statement was, that the expense was 20,000*l.* that this country should afford no more than 8,000*l.* and that Bonaparte himself must find the other 12,000*l.* It might be said that 8,000*l.* was amply sufficient; and so it probably would be, in any other situation; but at St. Helena, if the report was correct, even 20,000*l.* was hardly sufficient. And here he could not help just remarking, that even while Buonaparte was at Elba, the question whether he ought not to be sent to St. Helena was discussed at the Congress of Vienna. That, however, was beside his present purpose. But if an extraordinary expense was necessary, it should be kept in view, that it was owing to the place where Bonaparte was confined; and it was unworthy of a great country, first, to say, "I will place you in a situation where a great expense is necessary;" and then come like a beggar and say, "You must, yourself, be at the greatest part of that expense." He had been astonished when he saw this complaint, and had been inclined to discredit it, as he was now; but it came in such a shape, that it was necessary to mention it; and if it could be contradicted, that was a strong argument for his motion.

In bringing these statements before their lordships, he did not mention them as facts within his knowledge, or even as statements which he believed to be true; but they had been laid before the public, and, if not true, it was proper that they should be contradicted; for any harshness of treatment, beyond what was necessary for the safe custody of the person, would be a stain on the character of the country. The best mode of proceeding would be to investigate the facts. When a clamor was raised in 1798 or 1799, respecting our treatment of prisoners of war, Mr. Pitt moved for a committee to investigate the facts, contradicted the statements, and extinguished that calumnious report throughout all Europe. This was what he now recommended. If the reports were untrue, let them be contradicted; if true, their lordships would express their disapprobation of the conduct which had been adopted, and apply the remedy. However they might now flatter themselves by aspersions on Napoleon, the judgment of posterity might not be the same on that subject. There could be no doubt that Mary, queen of Scots, was, in the time of Elizabeth, most dangerous to the country; and yet, who that had a heart alive to the dictates of humanity, did not wish to obliterate from the page of history the cruel and harsh treatment of that queen? Who was that, with a just sense of the glory of the reign of the illustrious Elizabeth, that did not lament, not the unjust, but the harsh and ungenerous treatment of Mary? It would not be considered by posterity whether Bonaparte had been justly punished for his crimes, but whether Great Britain had acted in that generous manner which became a great country. These were the views which they took of the past, and which would be the view which history would take of their country.

Such, then, were the grounds of this motion. It was made for the purpose of ascertaining how the facts really stood—to give an opportunity for

contradicting the rumors which had gone abroad, if they were unfounded; and for applying the proper remedy, if they were true. If their lordships would acquiesce in the motion, and the reports should be contradicted, he should rejoice for the sake of the house, for the sake of the country, of parliament, and even of the noble lords opposite, particularly the noble earl at the head of the treasury; for however they might have differed on political questions, the sense of friendship was not by that circumstance so deadened in his breast, that he could see, without pain, an immoral character fixed upon any administration of which he was at the head. He ought to apologize for having taken up so much of their lordships' time, but he trusted that, in speaking upon a subject as to which misrepresentations were so likely to arise, it would not be considered as improper in him to have stated, at some length, the grounds of his proceedings, and the motives by which he was actuated. He concluded by moving an address to the prince regent, that he would be graciously pleased to order to be laid on their lordships' table—1st. copies of all instructions to the governor or governors of St. Helena, as to the personal treatment of Napoleon Bonaparte. 2d. Extracts of all such parts of the correspondence as had passed between Napoleon Bonaparte and the secretary of state, relative to the expenses of Bonaparte's establishment. 3d. Copies of such letters or applications of Bonaparte to the governor or governors of St. Helena, with the answer of the governor, as had been received by the secretary of state. 4th. Copies of all such despatches as had been transmitted to the secretary of state, relative to the intercourse claimed by Napoleon Bonaparte to be allowed between his place of residence and other parts of the island, with any remarks by Napoleon on that subject. 5th. Copies of any despatches to the secretary of state relative to applications by Napoleon Bonaparte to the prince regent. Some of those who had chosen to follow the fortunes of Bonaparte, had children; and it had been stated, that their parents had manifested an anxiety to have the means of religious instruction for these children, and there was no clergyman of their persuasion, in the island; and, therefore, he moved, 6thly, for copies of all despatches from the governor of St. Helena to the secretary of state, respecting any applications by the persons in question, on the subject of religious instruction for themselves or their children.

[To the allegations of lord Holland, lord Bathurst answered in the following manner: and the motion of Lord H. was negatived.]

Earl Bathurst gave full credit to the noble lord (Holland) for the motives which had induced him to bring forward the present question. The noble lord had justly stated the great principles upon which the exile of Napoleon Bonaparte stood, and which had never been departed from by his majesty's government. That it was necessary that some restrictions should be imposed on a person in his situation could not be denied; and the restrictions applicable were already well understood, and had received a sanction of parliament: but whether they were executed properly was, certainly, a matter of fair consideration. That there had been no improper or unnecessary restrictions imposed, and that the governor had acted according to his instructions, he should

show before he sat down. He was happy to find that it was not the intention of the noble lord to found any argument on a publication by a person named Santine, which came before the public in no authentic shape, and could in no way be regarded as evidence. He should, therefore, consider that man's statements as entirely given up, and that Montholon's only were relied on by the noble lord. To his letter to sir Hudson Lowe, which certainly was an authentic document, he should, accordingly, chiefly confine himself; and he was confident that he should prove that all the complaints in that document were either unfounded, or gross misrepresentations of the restrictions, which were well understood by general Bonaparte to be the result of the instructions given to the governor. The general regulations for the confinement of Bonaparte in St. Helena, on which the instructions to the governor were founded, were no secret. It happened, soon after general Bonaparte's removal from this country, that a copy of the regulations, generally believed to be authentic, was published in a paper on the continent. The universal opinion then was, in this country and in Europe, that there was nothing improper in these regulations, as they were all founded on the principle laid down by the noble lord, that the prisoner should be subject to no greater restrictions than were necessary for the safe custody of his person; and upon that principle had his majesty's government acted up to the present moment. There certainly had been no substantive alteration. Whatever modifications had taken place, had all been made for the benefit of the person who now complained of their severity. He had, in fact, no reason to complain of the governor relative to correspondence, for the instructions on that head were fully communicated to him; and he well knew there was no authority on the island that could depart from them. The instruction required that all letters, addressed to gen. Bonaparte and his suite, must first be delivered to the governor. All written by him, or the persons attending him, were subject to the same regulation, and, as well as the former, must be open. No letters reaching the island, which may not have been regularly transmitted through the office of the secretary of state, could be delivered. To impute it to the governor, therefore, as an act of severity, that he was prevented from corresponding with his wife or his relations, was altogether unfounded; and the same observation applied to any complaint of impediments in the way of any representation he might choose to make respecting his situation or treatment. He had been given to understand, in the most distinct manner, that he was at full liberty to transmit to his majesty's government any representation or complaint he might think fit. It was true, it was required that the communication should be open; but the reason of that regulation was, that the governor might have an opportunity of accompanying the representation with such remarks and explanations as might be necessary for the information of his majesty's government. The rule in this case was one which was common to prisoners of war in general. The same rule applied to letters written to or received from the wives and children of such prisoners, and which formed one of the heads of complaint. If, therefore, general Bonaparte, and the persons in his suite, mean to say that they cannot write letters without forward-

ing them open, that was perfectly true; but it was the general practice of all countries to enforce such a regulation with respect to prisoners of war. General Bonaparte, therefore, knew that it was a rule to which he was liable, both from his particular situation, and from the instruction which had been given to the governor; but if he said he could not write, that was not true; he only declined writing because he would not submit to the rule. In the same way, his relatives were at perfect liberty to communicate with him, by transmitting their letters through the office of the secretary of state; but in point of fact, none of them had shown any inclination to avail themselves of that opportunity, except his brother Joseph, from whom a letter arrived at the secretary of state's office in October last; and, as it was open, it was transmitted without delay to St. Helena. The next subject of complaint he should notice, was the assertion that general Bonaparte was not allowed to transmit any letter to the prince regent. In point of fact, sir H. Lowe had had no opportunity for refusing this permission. The circumstance, if it really could form a complaint at all, occurred during the command of sir George Cockburn. General Bonaparte asked sir George whether, if a letter addressed to the prince regent were delivered to him, he would undertake to deliver it unopened. Sir George's reply was, what it was to be expected he would have said on such a proposition; he declared that he could undertake no commission of the kind; reminding Bonaparte, that according to the instructions he had communicated to him, no letter whatever could be forwarded unless it was open. Thus it was plain, that the information on which the noble lord rested his argument on this point was totally unfounded. On this only occasion, then, in which Bonaparte expressed a wish to forward a communication respecting his situation, his attention was particularly directed to that part of the instructions which required that any complaint or representation he might have to make should be immediately forwarded, leaving the governor no discretion as to withholding it, but requiring that it should be delivered to him open. This rule was proper, as on the one hand it gave the governor the opportunity of vindicating himself, and, if there really was any serious complaint, would afford the government here the means of forming some judgment of its truth, without waiting to send back to St. Helena for explanations before any decision whatever could be adopted. The noble earl having read the passage in the instructions which required the governor to transmit to the secretary of state whatever representations any of the persons in custody might deliver to him, observed, that if either sir George Cockburn or sir Hudson Lowe had forwarded a sealed letter, addressed to the prince regent, he certainly would have opened it before he presented it to his royal highness. In this country, where ministers were responsible, he should regard this course to be his duty.* One complaint related to the difficulty of obtaining books. He could as-

sure their lordships that no improper impediment in that respect had been created. There was no disposition to refuse any reasonable request on this subject; but there had been only one instance of an application for books, and then every thing had been done to obtain those which were required. As they could not be all procured in this country, some were obtained from Paris. A bookseller was also permitted to forward some books which were afterwards required. No notice had hitherto been taken of this by government; but when so much indulgence had been shown, it was astonishing that the difficulty of obtaining books should be made matter of complaint. If, however, the noble lord went so far as to say that general Bonaparte should be at liberty to receive every journal he pleased, he must say that he could not agree with him. He must object to so extended an indulgence; because he knew that attempts had been made to correspond through the medium of newspapers. It was said that general Bonaparte was not permitted to open a correspondence with a bookseller or a banker. This was untrue; he was at perfect liberty to carry on such a correspondence, only the communications must be open. It was doubtless a great restriction, a very severe tax on correspondence between friends and relatives, to subject it to such a condition; but what effusions of the heart which required to be carefully sealed up, were likely to be addressed to a bookseller or a banker? No peculiarly tender or delicate communications were likely to be made to them.

The next subject of complaint he should notice, was that of letters to Bonaparte, or the persons attending him, being liable to be read by subaltern officers. This was as groundless as the rest. Sir Hudson Lowe was most careful in preventing any letter which he might receive, from being seen, except by those nearest him in office or authority. Immediately on receiving any letter, he never failed to forward it according to the address, or to return it to this country, addressed to the secretary of state, if it had arrived on the island unopened. In some instances the governor had been very ill required for his civility to the persons in custody. Las Cases had addressed a letter to a lady for some things which he wanted, and sent his son to get the letter forwarded. The letter was sealed, and sir Hudson Lowe, after opening it, sent it according to the address. The articles applied for were received by Las Cases, the father, who, instead of thanking sir Hudson Lowe for the trouble he had taken, wrote to him, complaining of his presumption in opening a letter addressed to a lady. With regard to the complaint that general Bonaparte was cut off from all communication with individuals who might wish to wait on him, it was most untrue. The chief restriction in that respect depended upon himself. So far from its being the fact that there were great restrictions on visiting him, any person, on obtaining a pass from a proper officer, was at liberty to proceed to Longwood. On arriving there, they had to present themselves to Bertrand, or some other of gen. Bonaparte's attendants, and it depended upon them whether they could be admitted to his presence. Thus care was taken that there should be no intrusion, and, at the same time, that no person whom the general might wish to see should be kept back. It had been said that he was restricted from any intercourse with the officers of the garrison, but

* This practice is founded on that maxim of the British constitution which assumes that the king can do no wrong; that is, he is not responsible. The ministers being alone responsible, every thing must pass through their hands in the first instance, in order that they may accompany it with such explanations and advice as may correspond with their views of the subject; which, if the king pursues, the ministers are responsible; and if he does not pursue, they may resign their places, and so avoid responsibility. This ministerial responsibility, in its greatest extent, involves the punishment of death.—Ed. Nat. Reg.

that was equally untrue. With regard to his movements, it was directed by the instructions that when he should come to that part of the space where sentinels were placed, he should be accompanied by an officer. It was wished at first to give him the liberty of moving alone through the whole extent of the space allotted for his ride, which is twelve miles; but after some time, the restriction he had described was thought necessary, to prevent the possibility of any tampering with the soldiers. With respect to all the rest of the island, he was allowed to ride about it whenever he pleased, if he chose to be accompanied by an officer, not lower in rank than a captain; but if he did not think fit to avail himself of this regulation, the governor was not to blame.

The next subject of complaint to which he should call the attention of their lordships, was the assertion that general Bonaparte was not permitted to come out of his house at the proper hours for taking the exercise of walking, in order to preserve his health. In order to explain this matter, he must inform their lordships that it had been thought necessary to surround the garden, which adjoined the house in which the general lived, with sentinels. Now, because these sentinels were in sight, he would not come out to walk; and on this, the untrue assertion of his confinement to his house, at the hours when it was proper he should take exercise, was founded: but it was the duty of sir Hudson Lowe to place the sentinels there; and did their lordships consider what might be the consequence of their removal? Let it be supposed that sir Hudson Lowe had now arrived with intelligence of Bonaparte having escaped, and that he was brought to their Lordships' bar to account for his neglect. If sir Hudson Lowe were asked how Bonaparte escaped, and he answered, that he had escaped from his garden in consequence of the sentinels being removed; and if, on your lordships inquiring why those sentinels were removed, the answer should be, because their presence was offensive to general Bonaparte, what would your lordships then think of the conduct of sir Hudson Lowe? What would be your lordships' opinion of an officer who had so grossly neglected his duty? The very fact of no attempt at escape having been made, is probably owing to the precautions which have been so strongly blamed; for it cannot be doubted that the disposition to undertake such an attempt exists, if any possible chance of success should present itself. The state of the residence of gen. Bonaparte had been made a main subject of complaint by him, and those who accompanied him; but this complaint was as unfounded as all the rest. Every thing consistent with prudence had been done to comply with his wishes, and to render his situation as comfortable as possible. The choosing of a place of residence was, with one exception, left to himself and sir G. Cockburn. Soon after his arrival, he rode with sir George to Longwood, and on the view of that situation, said he should prefer it to any other on the island; and until the house should be got ready, he begged that a tent might be erected there.—His wish in this respect was readily complied with; but in the mean time, he wished to occupy a small room in the house of one of the inhabitants, rather than go into the town. However, to shew the dissatisfied dispositions of the persons who accompanied him, it was only necessary to state, that two days after he

had, by his own desire, been allowed to take up his residence in this room, a letter was received by sir G. Cockburn, from one of the general's attendants, complaining of the cruel treatment his master had received, in confining him to that place. He remained in this room full three months, and was very unwilling to leave the house, on account of the communication he had with the family: but when he was at last removed to Longwood, and found that he could not go out to any distance without being accompanied by an officer, then his serious complaints began. He is not pleased with his residence; and he is dissatisfied if any attempt should be made to extend or improve it. The want of convenience, with respect to room, is entirely owing to his own humor. He has observed, that if he were to live long on the island, he would have a new house built; but he believed that the administration of this country would be either overturned, or that a change of government would take place in France, and in either case he would be released. He, therefore, did not consider his residence as a matter of any consequence. With regard to the subject of the expense of gen. Bonaparte's maintenance, he had to state, that what appeared on that subject in Montholon's letter was untrue. No such proposition as that which was there stated, had been made. There was, of course, a wish to reduce the expenditure as far as was consistent with propriety; and the impression was, that it might be brought as low as the sum mentioned in the letter, though no attempt had been made to reduce that idea to practice. It was estimated that the household expenses at Longwood might be brought within 4,000*l.* a year; and in that case, a similar sum would surely be sufficient for the personal expenses of gen. Bonaparte and his attendants. No one would dispute, that while he was maintained out of the funds of this country, every practicable economy ought to be introduced into his establishment; but instead of 8,000*l.* government intended to make the allowance for the Longwood establishment, altogether, 12,000*l.* a year; which surely would be allowed to be sufficient, for that sum was equal to the allowance to sir Hudson Lowe and all his staff.—It was true that Bonaparte had offered to take the whole expense of his establishment on himself; but his offer to do this was accompanied with conditions of a most extraordinary nature, and therefore could not be listened to. He required that all his correspondence should pass unopened, and that all the money he received should be at his own disposal. If this had been agreed to, he was ready to draw for any sum; and he appeared perfectly confident that any bill he should draw would be duly honored. Where the money was to come from he did not know, but there was the most perfect confidence at Longwood, that whatever sum was required would be at general Bonaparte's command. He did not wish Bonaparte to defray his own expenses because he had funds, nor did he mention the magnitude of his resources with any such view; but he was anxious to show that that person had no reason to complain, inasmuch as he received from this country as much for his maintenance as the governor of the island, who was exposed to great expenses, both in receiving strangers and entertaining the inhabitants of the island; and that, if he thought such an allowance insufficient, and made a demand for more, he should only receive it out of those large funds

which he acknowledged he possessed, and, under certain circumstances, was willing to render available for his support. The noble secretary here apologized to their lordships for detaining the home so long; (*Hear, hear!*) but there was still one complaint in the memorial published to the world, that he would take the opportunity of answering—he alluded to the lamentation, that general Bonaparte had only one bottle of wine in the day. He could not mean by this statement that one bottle was dealt out to him each day; if he did so, it was a statement which had no foundation in truth. Upon a general calculation of what might be necessary, (and wherever there was a limited expense, such a calculation must be made,) an average was fixed.—Some days, therefore, there would be more, and some days less; but if a proper distribution took place, in no day could there be so little as one bottle for the general. Even if there had (we understood the noble secretary to say) there might be no great hardship, as his majesty's table had not been more abundantly supplied than in that proportion; and though he had lived long, he had never complained of insufficiency.—To show how groundless this statement was, however, he would only refer to the estimates for the quantity of wine supplied to gen. Bonaparte and his attendants.—There were two kinds of Cape wines supplied—one weaker and another of better sort; the former for the servants, and the other for general Bonaparte and his attendants. Of the weaker sort, in one fortnight there were 84 bottles given; of the other, 336 bottles; 14 of Madeira, 14 of Champagne, 7 of Constantia, 84 of Teneriffe, 140 of Claret and other wine, making in all 336 bottles. To save the noble lord opposite a calculation of what this would amount to per day, he would make it for him.—The number of persons who were to be supplied included only the general, six officers, two ladies, and two children, (who could not be supposed to drink much wine,) making in all, for the purpose of this calculation, only ten persons. Among these ten persons were distributed, according to his former statement of the number of bottles in a fortnight, 19 bottles per day, one day with another; this amounted nearly to two bottles a piece, which he (lord B.) was sure was as much as would satisfy the noble lord's wishes, either for himself, or any person in whom he was interested. Besides the wine, there were distributed 48 bottles of porter, which would be at the rate of three bottles a day to the party. From this statement, he was convinced that their lordships would see there was no reason to complain of an inadequate or scanty supply. Indeed, on the consideration of the whole case, he felt convinced that the house would perceive no severity, no harshness, nothing but the enforcement of restrictions necessary for the safe custody of our prisoner. The governor could not support his authority, or execute his duty, in keeping these persons in his power with fewer restrictions than he had enforced, or with greater lenity than he had shown. It might be made a question, whether this person was to be detained at all: but if he was to be detained, proper means ought to be taken to secure him, and proper vigilance employed to prevent his escape; nor should any mistaken compassion be allowed to influence us to depart from this cautious and prudent course. If, by our negligence, he was allowed to escape, we should not only incur the censure of those who now called for a relaxation

of vigilance and restraint, but our conduct would be liable to misrepresentation; it would be asserted, that we intended to allow his enlargement for some purposes of our own; and we should be accused of acting under the most detestable hypocrisy, in first conveying him to that distant station, and in pretending to place him under restrictions while we really wished his escape. Seeing, therefore, no ground for the motion, he would oppose it.

To the Editor of the London Courier.

SIR—Seeing in your paper of Friday an account of Buonaparte's treatment in the Island of St. Helena, and having touched at that place on the 9th of December last, in the ship *Fanny*, of London, under my command, I am enabled to assure you, that the under-mentioned is a correct account of the provisions allowed that person, and his attendants, which he receives daily from Messrs. Balcombe & Co. who are appointed by government to be his purveyors, viz:

6 bottles Claret,	30 Eggs,
10 do Cape do.	3 lb. Butter,
6 do Teneriffe,	2 lb. Lard,
1 do Madeira,	2 lb. Coffee,
1 do Constantia,	3 lb. tea,
25 loaves bread, 5 lb.	5 lb. moist sugar,
flour,	2 lb. white do.
65 lb. beef,	Vegetables to 1l.
36 lb. mutton,	Fruit 10s.
6 fowls,	Sweetmeats 8s.
1 goose or turkey,	Candles in No. 35.

with a proportion of pepper, salt, oil, and mustard; the whole amounting to about 174*l.* in 14 days.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN WALLIS.

41, Bloomfield Place, Deptford,
March 16.

OFFICIAL NOTE

RELATIVE TO THE DIMINUTION OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN FRANCE.

"The courts of Austria, England, Prussia, and Russia, having taken into consideration the desire manifested by his most Christian Majesty for the diminution of the Army of Occupation, and proportionably of the charges which their presence on French territory requires, have authorised the undersigned to make his excellency, the duke de Richelieu, president of the council of Ministers, secretary of state for Foreign affairs, the following communication:—

"From the moment when the King, re-established on his throne, and put in possession of his legitimate and constitutional authority, sought, in concert with the other powers, the most efficacious means of consolidating the internal tranquillity in France, and of reinstating his kingdom in a system of good understanding and general pacification, interrupted by troubles which had just been appeased; it was admitted that the temporary presence of an Allied Army was absolutely necessary, as well to remove from Europe the fears of those agitations which then threatened, as to give the Royal authority an opportunity of exercising in tranquillity its benevolent influence, and as strengthening itself by the attachment and submission of the French people.

"The anxiety of his most Christian Majesty to render this indispensable expedient, as little bur-

densome as possible on his subjects, and the wisdom which guided the Allied Sovereigns in all the arrangements which were stipulated at the epoch, induced them, with one common accord, to provide for the case when a diminution of the army of occupation could take place, without weakening the motives, or injuring the great interests, which had rendered their presence necessary.

"These conditions, the undersigned wish to recal, with real satisfaction. They consisted in the confirmation of the Legitimate Dynasty, and in the success of the cares of his most Christian Majesty in repressing the factious, in dispelling their errors, calming their passions, and uniting every Frenchman round the throne, by the same wishes and the same interests.

"The great result desired and demanded by all Europe, could neither be the work of a moment, nor the effect of one endeavor alone. The Allied Powers have beheld with a mark of attention, though not with astonishment, the differences of opinion which have existed as to the mode by which this result might be obtained. In this situation, they have expected from the high wisdom of the king, measures proper to fix all uncertainties, and to give to his administration a firm and regular march, entertaining no doubt of his being able to unite with the dignity of his throne, and the rights of his crown, that magnanimity which, after civil commotions, strengthens and encourages the weak, and, by an enlightened confidence, excites the zeal of all others.

"A happy experience having already fulfilled, as far as the nature of things would permit, the hopes of Europe on this subject, the Allied Sovereigns, emulous to contribute to this great work, and to enable the (French) nation to enjoy those blessings which the exertions and the wisdom of the king have prepared for them, do not hesitate, in any respect, to look upon the present state of affairs as sufficient to fix the question which they have been called upon to decide.

"The good faith with which the King's government has fulfilled, up to the present moment, the engagements entered into with the Allies, and the earnest care his Majesty has taken to provide for the service of the current year, by adding to the resources of the revenues those of a credit guaranteed by foreign and national banking-houses, the most considerable in Europe, have equally removed the just difficulties which had arisen on this part of the proposed question.

"These considerations have been strengthened, at the same time, by the opinion which his Excellency Marshal the Duke of Wellington had been requested to give on a subject of such high importance.

"The favorable opinion and authority of so eminent a character, have added to the motives already mentioned, all those that human prudence could collect, to justify the measure demanded, and consented to with sentiments of sincere and mutual benevolence.

"The undersigned find themselves, in consequence, authorized by their respective Courts, to notify to his Excellency the Duke of Richelieu:

"1st. That the reduction of the Army of Occupation shall be carried into effect.

"2d. That it shall amount to 30,000 men of the entire force.

"3d. That it shall be proportioned to the strength of each contingent, that is to say, to a fifth of each armed corps.

"4th. That it shall take effect on the 1st of April next.

"5th. That from that period the 200,000 rations daily provided for the troops, by the French government, shall be reduced to 160,000 rations, without at all affecting, at the same time, the 50,000 rations of forage destined for the support of the horses.

"6th, and lastly—That from the said period, France shall otherwise enjoy all the advantages resulting from the aforesaid reduction, in conformity with existing treaties and conventions.

"In communicating so extraordinary an evidence of the friendship and confidence of their August Masters, towards his Most Christian Majesty, the undersigned at the same time declare to his Excellency the Duke of Richelieu, how essentially the principles of that Ministry, of which he is the head, and those personal to himself, have contributed to establish that mutual frankness, which, directed by justice, and by existing treaties, has hitherto served to adjust so many intricate affairs, and which affords the most solid pledges of a definitive and satisfactory result.

"The undersigned seize this occasion to renew to the Duke of Richelieu, the assurance of their high consideration.

(Signed)

"Baron VINCENT.

"CHARLES STUART.

"Count DE GOLIZ.

"POZZO DI BORGIO.

Paris, Feb. 10, 1817."

Documents promulgated by the Provisional Government of Pernambuco.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.]

The provisional government of Pernambuco, considering how odious and contrary to the principles of public economy, is the imposition of the tax laid on the 20th October, 1812, on warehouses, shops, vessels, boats, &c. considering also the defects of the other tax of 160 reis per arroba, (32 lbs.) for military subsidies, on meat, which, operating unequally on the inhabitants of the same country, and the members of the same state, have no other tendency than that of enhancing exceedingly the price of an article of the first necessity, and to discourage the raising of cattle, so necessary for the subsistence of the people: after having heard the opinion of persons zealous for the public good, and well acquainted with the matter, has decreed, and does decree, the total abolition of the above mentioned taxes. And as the same have been contracted for by certain persons, those persons shall be remunerated according to the loss which they may sustain by this abolition. The competent authorities are entrusted with the execution of the present decree, in whatever relates to them.

Given at the house of the government, on the 9th of March, 1817.

MARTINS,
MONTENEGRO,
AURAGO,
MENDOSA.

PATRIOTS OF PERNAMBUCO!

A suspicion has insinuated itself among the landholders. They believe that the beneficial tendency of the present revolution has for its object the indistinct emancipation of men of color and slaves,

educated and brought up in the most glorious sentiments. They do not pretend that men, for being more or less colored, degenerate from their original type of equality; and they are equally convinced, that the basis of all regular society, is the inviolability of every kind of property. Impelled by these two opposite reasonings, they wish an emancipation that will destroy the cancer of slavery; but they wish it in a slow, regular, and legal manner.

The government deceive no one; and they suffer in their hearts, by seeing that such an interesting epoch is so distant. But they consider that this is not a favorable moment for emancipation. Patriots! your properties (although it may be in opposition to the ideas of justice) shall remain sacred. The government will find means of diminishing the evil. But they will not make it cease by force. Rely on the word of the government; it is inviolable and sacred.

Given at the house of the Provisional Government, on the 12th of March, 1817.

MARTINS,
MONTENEGRO,
ARAUGO,
MENDOSA.

Long live the country!

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser, from the Portuguese.

It being deemed expedient, according to the dictates of prudence, more particularly in the present state of affairs, not to permit, indiscriminately, the departure of vessels, and the extraction of funds, by which the public cause might be weakened; and it being likewise very necessary strenuously to protect the persons and property of the citizens belonging to this state, which may be found within the territory of the court of Rio de Janeiro, against the measures she may take against them, the Commonwealth decrees as follows:

1st. No person residing within this Commonwealth shall be permitted to leave it, without a passport granted by the Executive, who may grant or refuse permission.

2d. The pass is to be requested through the secretary of the government; and, it being acceded to, it is to be despatched, observing the legal formalities.

3d. All the property of persons absenting themselves without permission, shall be confiscated, and delivered, in due form, into the hands of the person appointed for that purpose by the Executive.

4th. The produce of said property, whilst confiscated, if they should yield within a year, shall be applied to the government, together with a commission for the same, as in any other of the rents belonging to it.

5th. The citizens whom the government shall entrust with the arrangement of the same, shall fulfil their instructions with the most strict attention.

6th. All the property belonging to Portuguese subjects, which may be found within the territory of this commonwealth, shall be confiscated, in order to warrant that of our citizens which may be confiscated by the Portuguese government.

7th. In order to ascertain the Portuguese property, in the foregoing article related, sworn depositions shall be received at the Auditor's de-

partment, from all the patriots in whose hands there may be any, under the penalty of paying the treble thereof, to be imposed on any person concealing the truth; the half of which is to be awarded to the denouncer, and the other half to the state.

8th. The aforesaid depositions are to be made within fifteen days after the publication hereof; which time being elapsed, they cannot be admitted, in order to avoid the penalty already incurred.

9th. The denunciations shall be received at the Secretary's of this department, in order to proceed thereon as the law directs.

10th. The sequestration shall last as long as the Portuguese government does not show that she respects the property of our citizens.

11th. In the administration of the property seized from the Portuguese subjects, and the produce thereof, the provisions of the 3d and 4th articles of this decree shall be followed.

12th. The funds arising from the interest which either the Portuguese subjects, or the emigrants from this state, may have in the vessels, are not comprehended in the provision of the 4th article of this decree, as they remain for the benefit of the owners to support the navigation.

Dated March 13th, 1817.

DOMINGO JOSE MARTINS,
JOSE LUIZ DE MENDOUGA,
P. JOAZ RIBEIRO,
MANSEL CORREIA DE ARANJO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORATOR HUNT.

To the Editor of the (Richmond) Enquirer.
NEW-YORK, MARCH 18, 1817.

SIR—I beg to correct a misstatement that has appeared in your paper of the 14th inst. respecting Mr. Leigh Hunt, the Editor of the Examiner newspaper. It wrongs that gentleman exceedingly by confounding him with Henry Hunt, commonly called in England "of Bristol"—the leader, or rather the instigator of the London mob. You may form a just idea of that man's character, from the following notorious facts: He is a professed boxer, and of course a blackguard, in which capacity he so maltreated a game-keeper some years ago, as to be put in the King's Bench prison for six months. His morals are equally appreciated; for he seduced, and runaway with, a married woman at Brighton not long ago. Not a single gentleman that advocates the cause of reform has the slightest intercourse with him, though he has made many advances; for instance, Sir Francis Burdett, Major Cartwright, Mr. Leigh Hunt, Lord Cochrane, Mr. Wood, the Lord Mayor, &c.

I remain, respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN W. BROWNE.

LAND AFFAIRS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, by the first section of an act of congress, passed on the 31st day of March, 1808, entitled "An act concerning the sale of the lands of the United States and for other purposes," the president of the United States is authorized to cause certain public lands to be offered for sale

WHEREFORE I, JAMES MONROE, president of the United States, in conformity with the said act, and other acts of congress, providing for the sale and disposal of the lands of the United States south of Tennessee, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales, for the disposal, agreeably to law, of the public lands in the district east of Pearl river, bounded on the west by the Chickasawhay river, on the south by the parallel of the 31st deg. of north lat. on the east by the Mobile and Tombigby rivers, and on the north by the creeks Santabogue and Bogue Homo, (the one falling into the Tombigby and the other into the Chickasawhay rivers) which have been surveyed and returned to the register of the land office at St. Stephens, and which have not been disposed of, or excepted from sale by law, shall be held at St. Stephens, on the river Tombigby, on the first Monday of July next, and continue till the said lands have been offered for sale.

Given under my hand the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the president,

JOSIAH MEIGS, commissioner
of the General Land office.

General Land Office, 8th March, 1817.

SIR—I reply to your enquiries relative to military bounty lands—

That it is expected the surveys will be completed and the issue of patents commence next summer, probably in August.

That the locations will be made by lottery.

That a soldier applying for a patent, (in person or by letter) must produce his warrant, or his certificate, (from the war department) that the warrant is lodged in this office, and he must say whether he chuses land in Illinois or in Missouri territory.

That an agent applying for a patent, must produce, in addition to the above, a power of attorney, authorizing him to receive the patent.

That in cases where the parties have lodged their certificates in this office, they must produce the receipts which were given them by this office.

I am, very respectfully,

Sir, your most ob't. servant,
(Signed) J. MEIGS.

Hon. Thomas Fletcher,
Washington City.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, by an act entitled "an act providing for the sale of the tract of land at the lower rapids of Sandusky river," passed on the 27th day of April, 1816, it was enacted that all the lands in the said tract, except the reservations made in the said act, should be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at Wooster, in the state of Ohio, under the direction of the Register of the Land Office, and the receiver of public monies at Wooster, and on such day or days, as shall, by a public proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose: and whereas by an act entitled "an act providing for the sale of the tract of land at the British fort at the Miami of the Lake, at the foot of the rapids, and for other purposes," passed the 27th day of April, 1816, it was enacted that all the lands contained

in the said tract, except the reservations and exceptions made in the said act, should be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at Wooster, in the state of Ohio, under the direction of the Register of the Land Office, and the receiver of public monies at Wooster, and on such day or days as shall by a public proclamation of the President of the United States be designated for that purpose:

Wherefore I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the acts before recited, do hereby declare and make known, that the lands authorized to be sold by the first mentioned act, shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at Wooster, in the state of Ohio, on the first Monday in July next, and continue open for seven days and no longer; and that the lands authorized to be sold by the last mentioned act, shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder at the same place, on the third Tuesday in July next, and continue open for seven days and no longer.

Given under my hand, this 15th day of April, 1817.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

J. MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

THE ARMY.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
May 1, 1817.

GENERAL ORDER.

Promotions and appointments to fill vacancies in the army of the United States.

Corps of Artillery.

2d lieutenant Wm. Coffie, to be 1st lieutenant, 20th April, 1817, vice Kincaid, resigned.

3d lieutenant John R. Sloo, to be 2d lieutenant, 20th April, 1817, vice Coffie, promoted.

3d lieutenant Henry Griswold, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st May, 1817, vice Campbell, resigned.

First regiment of Infantry.

Brevet lieutenant colonel James V. Ball, major of the 6th infantry, to be lieutenant colonel, 31st March, 1817, vice Croghan, resigned.

Brevet major R. Wharisenby, captain of the 7th infantry, to be major, 30th April, 1817, vice Jesup, promoted.

Third regiment of Infantry.

Brevet colonel Thomas S. Jesup, major of the 1st infantry, to be lieutenant colonel, 30th April, 1817, vice Brearley, promoted.

Fourth regiment of Infantry.

1st lieutenant Otho W. Callis, to be captain, 12th March, 1817, vice Taylor, resigned.

2d lieutenant Richard M. Sands, to be 1st lieutenant, 12th March, 1817, vice Callis, promoted.

Fifth regiment of Infantry.

2d lieutenant Edmund Kirby, to be 1st lieutenant, 1st May, 1817, vice Adams, resigned.

Sixth regiment of Infantry.

Brevet major Gad Humphreys, captain, to be major, 31st March, 1817, vice Ball, promoted.

Brevet captain Elijah Boardman, 1st lieutenant, to be captain, 31st March, 1817, vice Humphreys, promoted.

2d lieutenant John Ellison, to be 1st lieutenant, 31st March, 1817, vice Boardman, promoted.

Seventh regiment of Infantry.

Brevet colonel D. Brearley, lieutenant colonel of the 3d infantry, to be colonel, 30th April, 1817, vice McDonald, resigned.

1st lieutenant John H. Mallory, to be captain, 30th April, 1817, vice Whartenby, promoted.

2d lieutenant Granville Leftwich, to be 1st lieutenant, 30th April, 1817, vice Mallory, promoted.

2d lieutenant Richard W. Scott, to be 1st lieutenant, 30th April, 1817, vice Ross, resigned.

2d lieutenant Lewis Lawshe, to be 1st lieutenant, 30th April, 1817, vice Goodwyn, resigned.

Eighth regiment of Infantry.

1st lieutenant Thomas Mountjoy, to be captain, 15th January, 1817, vice M'Keon.

1st lieutenant Robert Houston, to be captain, 31st March, 1817, vice Bissell, resigned.

2d lieutenant George Kennerly, to be 1st lieutenant, 15th January, 1817, vice Mountjoy, promoted.

2d lieutenant R. Humphreys, to be 1st lieutenant, 31st March, 1817, vice Houston, promoted.

Rifle regiment.

Brevet lieutenant colonel Talbot Chambers, major, to be lieutenant colonel, 8th March, 1817, vice Hamilton, resigned.

Brevet major Wilkoughby Morgan, captain, to be major, 8th March, 1817, vice Chambers, promoted.

1st lieutenant James S. M'Intosh, to be captain, 8th March, 1817, vice Morgan, promoted.

2d lieutenant Abner Harrison, to be 1st lieutenant, 1st March, 1817, vice Laval, resigned.

2d lieutenant John Hollingsworth, to be 1st lieutenant, 8th March, 1817, vice M'Intosh, promoted.

2d lieutenant Bennet Riley, to be 1st lieutenant, 31st March, 1817, vice Heddelston, resigned.

Appointments.

Perrin Willis, late captain 2d infantry, to be major and assistant adjutant general, 3d April, 1817.

Elisha L. Allen, to be hospital surgeon's mate, 8th March, 1817.

George C. Clitherall, to be hospital surgeon's mate, 8th March, 1817.

John Carpenter, to be hospital surgeon's mate, 9th April, 1817.

W. J. Clark, to be hospital surgeon's mate, 26th April, 1817.

Arthur Nelson, to be surgeon's mate, 5th infantry, April 26th, 1817.

The officers promoted by this order will report accordingly, subject to the approval of the Senate at their next session.

By order,

D. PARKER, *Adj. & Ins. Gen.*

ZERAH COLBURN.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of April 30.

The following information is received from a most respectable source in London.

ZERAH COLBURN has been for some time at Westminster School, (with the additional privilege of a private tutor in mathematics) under the patronage and support of the Earl of Bristol. He was at first much rallied by his school fellows, and a little disheartened; but in less than a year, has risen three forms more than those of his standing. This has encouraged him, and he is now quite satisfied. The father is still the same; though trying to excite a new interest in his favor, by publishing an account of the mode of calculation which the son possesses. The discovery of it has been made to Mr. Bailey, the mathematician, who

thinks that there are certainly *some* new points in it; though the father's object is doubtless more to advance his own interest than that of his son.

[*Note.* A disposition for the marvellous was never more thoroughly manifested than it has been in the case of young Colburn. When he was exhibited in the United States for money, it was contended that his arithmetical faculty was intuitive, and that the process of calculation, in his mind, depended on no certain rules. This, to all men of reflection, must, at the time, have appeared a great absurdity; for arithmetic, and the figures of it, are of human invention, and must be acquired: Nature does not give to her offspring qualities that are not of her own production. The inference was, of course, that the boy had a table or method, whereby he made his computations. This, however, the father strenuously denied: But now, it seems, the fact is confessed, the "mode of calculation" having been divulged to a mathematician of the name of Bailey. That the lad has an extraordinary memory, and a ready recollection, will not be disputed.

As to the low and sordid motive which induced the father to exhibit the powers of his son for money, it cannot be too much reprobated. It was highly creditable to president Monroe, when he was secretary of state, and the elder Colburn applied for a passport, intending then to go to Europe, to make a show of the youth, and having asked colonel M. what he thought of his design, that the latter answered, after having for some time declined giving any reply, "If you will know my opinion, sir, I would rather suffer my right hand to be cut off than do such a thing with a son of mine." The remark had no effect, and the old man has since been exhibiting his son, like an ape is shown, to the people of England. He had the offer of the same patronage for him, in the United States, which the earl of Bristol has extended to him, on the sole condition, that the child should be taken out of the hands of his father. To this the latter would not consent. If we mistake not, the honorable Mr. Quincy, of Boston, was one of the gentlemen who made this proposition, which the mercenary inclinations of the father made him reject.] *Ed. Nat. Reg.*

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The following persons have been elected Representatives for the state of Virginia in the fifteenth Congress:

1. District of the *Northern Neck*—Wm. Lee Ball, (Republican) in the place of gen. John P. Hungerford, whose political course has not been considered steady by the Republican party.

2. District of *Norfolk, &c.*—Thos. Newton, (Rep.) re-elected, without opposition,

3. Of Gloucester, &c.—Burwell Bassett, (Rep.) re-elected, without opposition.
4. Of Southampton, &c.—James Johnston, (Rep.) re-elected, without opposition.
5. Of Richmond, &c.—John Tyler, (Rep.) re-elected.
6. Of Petersburg, &c.—Peterson Goodwyn, (Rep.) re-elected, without opposition.
7. Of Brunswick, &c.—Thomas M. Nelson, (R.) re-elected, without opposition.
8. Of Chesterfield, &c.—Jas. Pleasants, (R.) re-elected, without opposition.
9. Of Albemarle, &c.—Hugh Nelson, (R.) re-elected.
10. Of Spotsylvania, &c.—Philip P. Barbour, (P.) re-elected, without opposition.
11. Of Culpeper, &c.—George F. Strother, (R.) in place of Dr. Aylett Hawes, (R.) declined.
12. Of Caroline, &c.—Robert S. Garnett, (R.) in place of William H. Roane, (R.)
13. Of Buckingham, &c.—Arch'd. Austin, (R.) without opposition, in place of John Randolph, declined, (minority.)
14. Of Loudoun, &c.—Charles F. Mercer, (Fed.) in place of Joseph Lewis, (F.) declined.
15. Of Amherst, &c.—William I. Lewis, (R.) in place of J. Kerr, (R.) without opposition.
16. Of Frederick, &c.—Henry St. G. Tucker, (R.) re-elected.
17. Of Augusta, &c.—Wm. McCoy, (R.) re-elected, without opposition.
18. Of Botetourt, &c.—Wm. Floyd, (R.) elected in place of gen. J. Breckenridge, (F.) declined.
19. Of Franklin, &c.—Wm. A. Burwell, (R.) re-elected, without opposition.
20. Of Harrison, &c.—James Pindall, (F.) in place of gen. John G. Jackson, (R.) declined.
21. Of Berkeley, &c.—Edward Colston, (F.) in place of Magnus Tate, (F.) declined.
22. Of Kenhawa, &c.—Ballard Smith, (R.) re-elected.
23. Of Wythe, &c.—Alexander Smyth, (R.) in place of Daniel Sheffey, (minority) declined.

Sum total.—Thus it appears, there are ten new Representatives. Of these, Mr. Pindall, (Fed.) succeeds to a Republican; and Messrs. Austin, Floyd, and Smyth, (Republicans) succeed to Federalists or oppositionists in some shape. This, too, throwing out the change in the Northern Neck; so that the Republicans gain at least two representatives in the next Congress. And counting what they gain, and what the opposition loses, the nett Republican gain is 4 votes.

EDITOR'S CABINET.

South America.—The irregular information which we receive from Venezuela and Cumana, renders it somewhat difficult to comprehend the precise situation of revolutionary affairs in that quarter. On comparing dates, and examining positions, we find that, so far back as the 7th of February last, gen. Bolivar was at Barcelona; that, on that day, the royalist gen. Real made an attack on the place, but was repulsed. This attempt of Real had two objects in view: first, to destroy Bolivar's force; secondly, to prevent the independent gen. Marino from succoring Bolivar by throwing himself

and troops into Barcelona. Real was compelled to retreat; and falling back upon Juncal, he re-assumed his position at Pilar on the 10th. On the 11th of February gen. Marino entered Barcelona. On the 12th, the independents in Barcelona prepared to march against Real at Pilar. On the 14th, they proceeded to St. Bernardino, where a detachment of royal troops, entrenched in a convent, arrested their progress. The independents were obliged to countermarch, and on the 15th they re-entered Barcelona. On the 21st the independents had prepared for another march to Pilar, but Real had advanced to the Juncal, only three leagues distant from Barcelona, where the liberating army attempted to draw him out to combat, but without effect. On the 28th of February Real broke up his camp and retired along the coast to Caraccas. During these operations on land, several attacks were made by sea, by the royalists, on Barcelona. The latest accounts represent the independents as having gained the advantage in all the sea-fights, and compelled the royal squadron to disappear from before the port. The attack by gen. Real and that by sea, had, no doubt, for their object, the capture of Barcelona; but the royalists seem to have been completely frustrated in their design. Real, for this failure we presume, has been disgraced, and, by recent accounts from Porto Cabello, we learn that he was under arrest in the Castillo del Colorado, in La Guayra; and that brigadier general Morales, colonels Urriestietta and Quero, and capt. Alexos, were also in arrest at Porto Cabello. The captain general Don Salvador de Moxo has proceeded in person for the royal army, and brigadier Samano acts as captain general of Caraccas ad interim. In the second and last received bulletin of the liberating (independent) army of Venezuela, we do not find the name of gen. Bolivar mentioned, and gen. Marino is denominated commander in chief of the forces. The royal gen. Morillo had arrived at Maracay.

From Cumana the latest dates, we believe, are only to the 24th of February. That place was then held by the Royalists; but was blockaded by the independent general Arismendi by land, and admiral Brion by water. If we may be allowed a conjecture in relation to Cumana, we should suppose that the royalists there are straitened; because we find, by accounts from La Guayra, that, about the middle of March last, 500 men were to have been embarked for Cumana, in transports, under convoy of two brigades of war.

We have advices from Pernambuco, in Brasil, to the 26th of March. Things remained quiet there. The new government were providing gun boats, putting the forts in order, and making eve-

ry preparation for defence against an expected attack from Portuguese ships of war. Paraiba and Rio Grande, towns situated to the northward of Pernambuco, had also declared themselves independent.

ABBREVIATED SUMMARY.

Mr. CORBETT, and two of his sons, William and John, have arrived at New-York, in the ship Importer, from England.—A schooner is stated to have been recently blown up at the mouth of the Chesapeake bay, whilst in the act of receiving powder, supposed to have been an independent privateer. The particulars are not fully known; but 22 persons are said to have lost their lives.

Constantly occupied in devising improvements in the *National Register*, so as to keep pace, in some degree, with the large and liberal patronage with which this work is honored by the public, we have considered that we should not fully deserve the name *National*, which we have adopted, if we did not admit into our pages as well the *poetical*, as the *prosaic*, effusions of the genius of our countrymen. We shall, therefore, in future make such selections from that department of native literature, as, in our judgment, may best serve to mark the progress of poetry among us. To these, we shall add, as they offer, such morsels of European poetry, as may tend to improve, or gratify, the taste of our readers, and to excite an emulation among the gifted American sons of Apollo.

It will be understood, that this design will not, in the least, interfere with the main objects of the Register, to wit: the publication of official documents, and of news, foreign and domestic; the insertion of political essays, and essays in relation to the arts and sciences, original and selected; &c. &c. But we cannot reconcile it to ourselves to *prose* on to the end of the chapter, dealing wholly in *reason* and nothing in *rhyme*; conceiving, if we should do so, that we should not only not fulfil our duties as it regards a *National Register*, but that we should incur the neglect, if not the contempt, of the fair sex, who, either in psalm or song, so much delight in the flowing verse, the imagery and glowing sentiment, which amuse the fancy, soften the heart, and assist in polishing the manners.

As a commencement, we publish the following *petit morcean*, alleged to be from the pen of WALTER SCOTT: It is so true to nature, that its beauties are palpable to the most ordinary intellect. The compliment to the bravery of the Scotch Highlanders is very fine, and introduced apparently so much by *accident*, that one does not perceive the least flattery in it.

NORA'S VOW.

HEAR what Highland Nora said,

"The Erlic's son I will not wed,

Should all the race of nature die,

And none be left but he and I,

For all the gold, for all the gear,

For all the lands both far and near,

That ever valor lost or won,

I would not wed the Erlic's son."

"A maiden's vows," old Callum spoke,

"Are lightly made and lightly broke;

The heather on the mountain's height,

Begins to bloom in purple light;

The frost wind soon shall sweep away

That lustre deep from glen and brae;

Yet, Nora, ere its bloom be gone,

May blithely wed the Erlic's son."

"The swan," she said, "the lake's clear breast

May barter for the eagle's nest;

The Awe's fierce stream may backward turn;

Ben-Cruaihan fall and crush Kilchurn;

Our kilted clans, when blood is high,

Before their foes may turn and fly;

But I, were all these marvels done,

Would never wed the Erlic's son."

Still in the water-lilies' shade,

Her wonted nest the wild swan made;

Ben-Cruaihan stands as fast as ever;

Still downward foams the Awe's fierce river;

To shun the clash of foeman's steel,

No Highland brogue has turn'd the heel;

But Nora's heart is lost and won,

She's wedded to the Erlic's son.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The act for suspending the Habeas Corpus act, after a preamble in the following words, "whereas a traitorous conspiracy has been formed for the purpose of overthrowing, by means of a general insurrection, the established government, laws and constitution, of this kingdom; and whereas designs and practices of a treasonable, and highly dangerous nature, are now carrying on in the metropolis, and in many other parts of Great Britain," proceeds to enact, that for the better preservation of the persons of the king and prince regent, and the peace of the kingdom, all persons imprisoned at the time of the passing of the act, or after, in that part of the kingdom called Great Britain, by warrant of the privy council, or of any of the secretaries of state, for high treason, suspicion of high treason, or treasonable practices, shall be detained in safe custody, without bail or mainprize, until the 1st day of July next, and until that day, no judge or justice of the peace shall bail or try such person, without order from the privy council. The act then expressly suspends the "act for preventing wrongous imprisonment," &c. made in 1701, for the period abovementioned; and, among some other provisions, requires that persons imprisoned for the causes mentioned, shall be kept separate, and prevented from communicating with one another.